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BILLY SUNDAY AT GOLF

In taking up golf, the Rev. Mr. Sunday has reversed his usual role and from the convert has become the converted. But this need cause no blush of shame to mantle his cheek; there is here no hint of backsliding. In espousing the royal and ancient game Mr. Sunday is following an unimpeachable precedent.

The conception of golf as a mere game is too narrow; it is a physical exercise, a moral discipline, a philosophical recourse. It has been wooed—if not won—on our trans-Atlantic shores by merchant princes, statesmen, and by Presidents of the United States. Why should it not gain favor of the strenuous evangelist?

Upon Mr. Sunday, too, golf will probably bestow a peculiar blessing. He will probably find it an outlet for his verbal exuberance such time as it cannot be poured upon the devoted heads of the trail-hitters. Golf, we have heard, makes considerable demands upon the exclamatory vocabulary. Mr. Sunday, we have also heard, is by no means expert with the clubs. But, whatever the imperfection in his style of addressing the ball before he hits it, we may expect new standards in the art of exhortation after he sees it still there.

"LEST WE FORGET"

In his address before the Southern Commercial Congress, George W. Perkins makes some points that may well be the subject of serious reflection. The United States is passing through another important period of reconstruction and problems are developing which require deep thought; the prosperity of any one section is intimately related with the prosperity of the country as a whole. It is an age of co-operation, of nationalism, rather than sectionalism.

But the most important point which Mr. Perkins touches is personal. It is not developed by the era of electricity any more than by the era of tallow dips. It was vital to this country in the days of the early express; it remains vital in the days of twentieth century limited. We need men who understand our great problems, whether they be the economic questions on which Mr. Perkins lays stress; or military, political or other problems. The United States has always needed men "who are willing from patriotic motives to surrender some pecuniary gain and go to Washington for but one purpose, namely, the broad future good of the country."

The salvation of this republic has been that at a crisis, whether in 1776 or 1860, such men have always appeared. The danger has been that in times of less obvious necessity, too many of the other sort—the self-seeking and the incompetent—have held office. Mr. Perkins does well to call attention to our need of constructive statesmen in 1915 as in 1865.

MOVING ON CONSTANTINOPLE

However long the result of the mighty duel in France and Flanders may hang in the balance, and however often beyond the Vistula and the Carpathians the tides of battle may swing back and forth, Constantinople is near the end of its Turkish dominion. The land movements of the expeditionary forces of the allies on the peninsula leave no doubt of that.

In these days troops coming from afar over the seas do not land in large numbers on hostile shores unless they are able to stay. A raiding party covered by a fleet may swoop down upon a coast and flit away as easily and as swiftly as it came. But it is far simpler to put great armies ashore in strange lands than it is, if they are beaten or hard pressed, to take them safely off again.

The allies would never have set down six great expeditions upon the Turkish peninsula unless they had known that they could stick. To be sure the game had to be a sure game. Those six expeditions cannot be on the peninsula, while fleets of battleships in the Dardanelles are knocking the Turkish forts to pieces, without the road being practically open to Constantinople.

A brave and warlike people for centuries, the Turks had lost their military prowess when, assaulted by the Balkan alliance, they were superlatively and pitifully driven and slaughtered like sheep. If the Turks only the other day could not fight Greeks, Serbians, and Bulgarians, they cannot today even wait for English and French armies sweeping down upon them—the English and French who eight months ago

defied the German thunderbolt crashing through France and then smashed the terribly magnificent legions of the Kaiser back toward the Rhine along the way they had rushed, shaking Europe on its foundations and moving the whole world to bitter wonder.

Orient and Occident were unaware of what the dreadnaughts of the allies had been some time doing in the Dardanelles until there came the news of the straits forced, their fortifications crumbled and Russia's future window on the southern seas beginning to open.

No more than the vaguest whispers came of the operations of the land expeditions until the information was given to the world yesterday that the peninsula was taken. And probably neither east nor west will know that the Turks have fled Constantinople until the banner of the star and crescent has vanished over the wondrous city of the Golden Horn and in its place float the mingled colors of the allies. But the coming of that day will not be long.

OUTFLANKING EMPIRES

The world gasped a bit when it learned that the allies had staged one of the biggest campaigns of the war, that against the Hellespont and Constantinople, so secretly and effectively that the attack was actually opened before the outside public had known it was coming. It was like a movement to outflank central Europe. Now comes from Russia the report that the marvelously resourceful and active Germans are believed to be opening a movement whose purpose would be nothing less than to outflank Russia. It is said that German cruisers are co-operating with an expedition that has placed cavalry in the Baltic provinces of Russia, with the purpose of making a raid into the interior and menacing the railroad communications through which the immense Russian armies many hundreds of miles to the southwest must be provisioned and renewed. It would be a daring adventure; yet the annals of successful military strategy record Sherman's march to the sea, which was vastly more risky, and which succeeded.

The dispatches mention Polangen as the scene of these developing German operations. Polangen is almost at the western extremity of the Russian frontage on the Baltic Sea. From it, distance is only a few miles to Lohau, farther north on the Baltic, which is the great Russian naval base and one of the important points for manufacture of munitions; while at a distance of about 150 miles to the southwest from Polangen is the very important railroad center of Vilna, or Wilno, in the Russo-Polish province of Vilna. Here center a number of lines by which Russia is able to maintain communication between her armies in Austria and the home bases.

It would be a master stroke if the Germans could make a raid into the Baltic provinces of Russia in sufficient force to cut off Libau, seize Vilna, and break up the railroad communications, in large part at least, between the Russian armies at the front and their sources of supply. It is very evident that the immense forces the czar is maintaining in Galicia must be imposing a great task on the railroad lines that keep them supplied with ammunition and food. To get in their rear, even with a comparatively small force, sufficiently mobile to inflict a maximum of damage very quickly, would be to inflict a terrific blow at Russian power just now.

Invasion of Russia is one of the enterprises in which no military leader in his right mind is likely in future to engage. Charles XII and Napoleon, geniuses of their respective periods, both tried that, and it cost each a crown. But there is a vast difference between the attempt to pierce far into the interior of Russia, a hundred and two hundred years ago, when it was a vast steppe without any good roads and when railroads were undreamed of, and the effort to raid a strategic railroad center today. The Germans are at least threatening to attempt a performance that might result, for once, in disaster through an actual effort to outflank the military might of the Russian empire.

FOREIGN TRAVEL CHANCES

The largest number of people taken out of New York, bound for Europe, on any one day this spring, sailed today on five liners; but it is carefully explained that they were an entirely different company than that which would be sailing away or May-day of another year. The first cabin of the Lusitania had, as its chief group, Canadian and American business men going to look after contracts with the British and French governments. Then there was a large number of Canadians and Englishmen going over to enlist. It was stated by the steamship agents that of 2,500 people going on five vessels, there were only about 100 who had not some very specific business calling them; practically no tourists at all.

Americans have been spending

from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year in the expenses of foreign travel, nearly all of it in Europe. Not only will this be kept at home for the greater part, but most of the greatly reduced number of people who are going abroad this year are going, not to spend money there, but to bring back big sums of it. The golden tide, for one summer at least, will flow toward these shores rather than from them, and whether the actual cash comes to us now or is represented by credits and loans is comparatively immaterial. The fact remains that another year of war will pretty nearly clean up the debt that we owe to Europe; it will take this country out of the list of debtor nations, and will do it without our quite realizing it.

The scope of this commercial opportunity that the war brings to America is indeed difficult quite to realize. In the first place it brings us prosperity where prosperity was not. After that it forces certain economies upon us that mean solid savings, both now and in future; and it pays off the big debt we have been owing abroad. It is as if a business house, deeply in debt and finding business thoroughly bad, should suddenly stumble on a time in which it was able very quickly to restore its business and at the same time pay off its obligations.

Foreign travel will be affected for a long time in future by the war; but it is too early to tell how. Without a doubt there will, immediately after the war, be a grand rush of Americans to see the battlefields on which the war will have been fought, and to get first-hand impressions of the conditions it will have produced. But after that rush it is quite possible that for a considerable period America will be disposed to fall back on other resources of amusement. Our people are going to learn a vast deal about their own country, this year, that they have not known before. There are already signs of a disposition to give more thought to the Americas as a world worth the seeing. The opening of the canal and the California expositions will give direction to a new stream of travel that will not exhaust itself in one season, but that on the contrary will be likely to be augmented in future.

Experience of that Brooklyn man clinches the fact that the only successful double life ever led was accomplished by the Siamese twins.

Although the war has boosted mothballs to a prohibitive price, the colonel won't mind the expense of storing Mr. Barnes away.

Instead of offering \$18,000,000 for a warship, Greece should hang around a while and get bottom prices.

The suburbs are a beautiful green nowadays and so are a lot of Yuletide scarfpins and cuffbuttons.

There are six Sundays in May. Five quiet ones and Billy.

Culebra cut by any other name would slide as sweet.

NAVY YARD EMPLOYEES FORM ASSOCIATION

Organization Will Promote Movement In Interest of Federal Retirement Pensions.

Navy yard employees organized last evening into a permanent association for the furtherance of retirement pensions for government employees. The organization is to be known as the Federal Retirement Association of the Washington Navy Yard.

Charles F. Smith, superintendent of the association, and Arthur Holder, of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the employees. Mr. Smith urged the general beneficial effect on the community and the promotion of longevity.

The organization will not induct any particular form of pension. W. H. Smoot was chosen president of the association. Other officers elected are: D. H. Gentry, first vice president; C. D. Love, second vice president; B. G. Ladd, third vice president; Dr. C. E. Reed, secretary; and A. E. Smith, treasurer. An executive committee was named, which will take immediate steps toward the framing of a constitution and by-laws.

Wants Bible in Every Home and Schoolroom

"Let there be a Bible in every home and in every schoolroom and under every flag," said Mrs. Louise Harding Earl, in an address yesterday afternoon at the closing session of the woman's interdenominational mission study class at the Public Library. Mrs. Earl's topic was "The Bible Simplified for Home and School," and was illustrated with lantern slides. Mrs. John N. Culbertson, president of the society, presided.

Mrs. G. T. Prewitt spoke on "The Child in the Midst," and drew a comparison of child-warfare conditions in the United States and in Europe. At the close of her lecture Mrs. Prewitt was presented with a handsome bunch of flowers by the society.

The society is a non-sectarian organization for the purpose of promoting the study of the Bible in homes and schools.

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COE, SAFE AND WELL, FOUND IN ALASKA

Young Standard Oil Employee, Missing Since January, Located in Fairbanks.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., the Standard Oil employee who disappeared from his home in Boston last January, is alive and well in Alaska, according to information in a telegram brought back from Boston by the young man's father, Dr. H. C. Coe.

Dr. Coe is so certain that his son has been found that he authorized the Boston detective agency to send men at once to Fairbanks, Alaska, from where the message came, to complete the identification.

"I cannot disclose the sender of the message, but I am confident our long search is ended," said Dr. Coe today. The telegram is believed to have come from operatives of the agency who have been scouring the Northwest for the strangely missing man.

Young Coe had been traced through several of the Middle Western and Western States, but just as the detectives believed their search was to be rewarded, Coe eluded them.

Reports that the detectives were close on the young man's trail were followed Tuesday by the definite assurance that he was in good health.

Coe was to attend a meeting in the Boston office of the Standard Oil Company the day he disappeared. A little more than a month after he left home a daughter was born to his wife, and he thought that this would bring him back.

There was no explanation for his disappearance except that his mind may have been affected by business worries. The Standard Oil Company through its many subsidiaries joined in the nationwide search for the missing man.

He was found in a remote corner of the United States, where he had been working for a number of years. He was in good health and was able to take care of himself.

MAIL BAG (From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of the writer. The publication of letters in "The Times' Mail Bag" is not guaranteed. Letters are accepted on the basis of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the views of Washington are freely expressed.

Says There Is No "Bloody Angle" at Gettysburg.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:—You made a slight mistake in your issue of the 28th instant, under title "New Bloody Angle," in referring to "the bloody angle at Gettysburg." There is no bloody angle at Gettysburg, and never has been, and none was referred to as being there until about forty years after the battle. The only bloody angle known to history is at the battlefield of Spotsylvania, near Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia, April 5.

Takes Exception To Viola Kaufmann's Letter.

Just a line in argument to Viola Kaufmann:—

The State of Mississippi may have had twelve lynchings last year, but connected in any way whatever with man-made laws—due to the instinct of a few poor degenerate men, mentally paralyzed from whiskey. Illinois had more lynchings in 1914 than any other State. Why pick Mississippi? Because women are gaining faster in Illinois than in Mississippi?

The State of South Carolina protects its women. Her men rise and give a lady a seat in a car, and there are "Jim Crow" cars. Same conditions in Georgia.

More women, men, and children were killed in the Colorado mine disaster than all the lynchings combined last year. There is a "calico Senator" in Colorado. Why didn't she do something?

Now, I was reared in the North, and am a partisan, but not to the extent that I am mentally deficient in common sense and reason.

I have been in every State she mentions in her arguments, and conditions are even worse in many woman suffrage countries.

One thing more: Should women have the entire making of laws in South Carolina? Would it stop illicit whiskey making?

Would appreciate it if Viola Kaufmann would kindly post us to what advantage a laborer would have if women made the laws.

They would do it with the orphan asylums.

Questions Truth of Statements in Letter of "Pe-cu-ye."

To the Editor of THE TIMES:—It is very evident that while Pe-cu-ye signs himself or herself "A Believer in the Spirit of Truth" he has not made a single truthful statement in his letter.

In the first place, as late as 1901 and 1902 there were still evidences of the practice of human sacrifice among different tribes of the American Indians brought to the attention of the Government.

Second: Frank Hamilton Cushing went into the Southwest first in 1879 (seventeen years later than the date given by Pe-cu-ye).

Third: While Mr. Cushing was instituting the Zuni tribe, Mrs. Cushing was not.

Fourth and last: The Tewa and Zuni are two totally different tribes. Mr. Cushing did not work among the Tewa.

The advocate of truth evidently does not begin to rate in veracity with the "Pe-cu-ye" and his kind.

The facts stated above can be easily verified from Government publications which can be consulted in the Library of Congress.

MATTER-OF-FACT.

Washington, April 26.

Man Hurt Days Ago Dies From Internal Injuries

Internal injuries suffered several days ago, when a box of produce fell on him, are believed to be responsible for the death of John West, of Rockville, at the Emergency Hospital last night.

West, who was forty-five years old, did not think his injuries serious, and came to Washington yesterday to visit friends at 28 M street southwest. When his condition suddenly became worse he was taken to the hospital.

Angeles Regarded As Mexico's Strong Man

Carranza Figured as Loser, With Villa Honorably Counted Out—Northern Leader "Stiff-Necked and Unyielding"—First Chief Opposed by Bryan.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

There is an uncomfortable suspicion in this town that official Washington guessed wrong, perhaps, when it picked Villa and rejected Carranza and Angeles as possible solutions of the Mexican crisis.

John Lind, at the moment anyhow, looks like a man wearing the halo of a vindicator. Lind, after spending a long time in Mexico as special emissary of the President and the State Department, came back to Washington convinced that Carranza was the man who represented the best chance of restoring order in Mexico. He told the various factions that much, and it tickled Villa.

Lind went back to Minnesota and his law business. He has not been fused with Mexico and diplomacy since. But in the last few weeks Carranza has been looming, and there is inquiry whether Lind, after all, was not right in his diagnosis.

Villa Stiff-Necked.

Time alone will tell, and the impression comes from the North Mexican frontier that it is not going to take so very much time. Villa has never wanted to be President of Mexico. He has insisted that he was not qualified for the task of constructive statesmanship that the post would impose on him. He was loyal to Carranza until conditions convinced him that Carranza was the wrong man, incapable of handling the various factions and elements involved in the situation.

Honest, well-intentioned, sincerely desirous to serve his country, and never really overcome with the magnanimity of presidential ambition, he has been stiff-necked and unyielding about matters of principle. He has been regarded as essentially "Pikehead," the characterization that has most frequently been applied to him by his administration. He and Villa at last broke, and now the star of Villa is in the ascendant.

Administration in Washington is just as determined as ever that Carranza is an impossible solution.

In the position today, as understood generally, a few days ago John Lind came to town, and there was great interest in his mission. It has been known that he picked Carranza as the right man to lead and to receive this Government's endorsement. His recommendation was rejected, and he retired. If Carranza, after all, should have to be accepted as the right man to reorganize Mexico, and to lead the country to the right man to manage the affairs of the country, the appearance of Lind in Washington, going around town and as always, telling nothing to anyone, would have caused much speculation as to the possibility that he was in the line.

Impending. Not a few people suspected that the reappearance of Lind meant the restoration of Carranza as the primary consideration of this Government's policy in Mexico.

Angels the Strong Man.

But it is now declared that Carranza is not to be the choice. Rather, according to today's best advice, Gen. Felipe Angeles is the strong man. He is declared to be the one who can make himself the meeting point of more minds than any other in Mexico. He may very well be the provisional president of the country within sixty days, with the recognition of the Washington government and the approval of the more important European powers. At the moment, signs point that way.

Angels is a gentlemanly, educated man, a graduate of the famous military school at Chateaufort, a man of parts; an excellent soldier; widely acquainted among

Americans, and popular with them. He has never been in a military enterprise; and the first defeat suffered by Villa came at a time when he was unfortunate enough not to have Angeles with him. The man's quality is suggested by an address which he made after his faction had occupied Monterrey: "We have no purpose of outrages and looting. We come with sincere purpose to co-operate with the people in the development of the opportunities of Mexico. We will respect all beliefs, all rights. This army, large though it is, is not a school of discipline and order. It will be the protector of all, for it understands its duties."

Greatest Liberal in Country.

Angels is of the better element of the old school of Mexicans. He has long been known as the greatest liberal in the country, and an insistent democrat. When Huerta seized the government he led the revolt of the military chiefs, and went at once to the Carranza standard.

Before long, as the story goes, Carranza began to grow disgusted with the popularity of Angeles and the obvious fact that many of the Americans and Europeans looked upon Angeles as the best equipped man for the job.

Lind had little opportunity to know the inside of the situation, in all these respects, the north of Mexico. He gave Carranza credit for much that is declared to have been the due of Villa, before Villa and Carranza broke, and since then Carranza has been with much confidence on behalf of the friends of Villa and Angeles that Carranza is to be reorganized or accepted by the Bryan Administration of the State Department, and that there is likely to be another gathering of military chiefs of this country, and movements, that will name Angeles, with the very definite understanding that he will be the chief of the Washington Government.

This is the political situation, so nearly as it can be stated at this time. But meanwhile there will be no commitment of the Washington Government to any particular leader so long as the military situation is as unsettled as it is now.

The prediction has been made this week that within a very short time, probably a fortnight, a battle will be fought in which Angeles will definitely win his military spurs by defeating Obregon.

Disturbing Democratic Party.

If that shall happen, the way will be open for a composition of the Mexican troubles. Washington is known to be very anxious to arrive at some adjustment that will end the fighting.

It is not only disastrous to Mexico and persistently disturbing to diplomats, but has been far more serious to the party in power in this country. Accused for two years of incapacity to deal with the situation there, the administration wants to bring peace in Mexico and prosperity in the United States, and between the two, the one that is now regarded as most uncertain is peace in Mexico.

It is felt by many Democratic politicians that if Mexico could be pacified, the political pendulum would swing back to the Democratic Party.

The President's advisers are very anxious to see the end of the very possible dividing line between success and failure for his policies. He has been far more successful in dealing with Europe than with Mexico.

On one point there is pretty general concurrence. It is that pretty side in the Mexican situation, the side which will be able to maintain the command of the necessary supplies and cash with which to keep the revolution going, will be the victor.

Angels will have to be eliminated, and Carranza is today figured as the loser, with Angeles honorably counted out, and Angeles the coming chief of the country.

Fought It Planes Form Navy Flying Outfit

Secretary Daniels Taken to Task by Aerial Age for Lack of Aviation Policy.

"The shocking condition in naval aeronautics has been revealed by the navy's own reports in the past few weeks."

"The United States navy's actual flying equipment consists of but four aeroplanes, and the prospective addition of only five more machines."

"And there is no definite plan for extension in the near future. There is instead a proposition entertained to take even the limited personnel and the meager resources available and employing them for an experiment similar to one which England and France have proven fallacious and which they abandoned after a waste of \$5,000,000 and invaluable time."

"That aeronautics in the navy is in 'shocking condition' is the charge made against the regime of Secretary Daniels in an article just published in Aerial Age, a New York publication."

It is predicted that it will be months before increase in the aviation forces and that prospects are there will be postponement of the navy's aviation policy. Among other things, Aerial Age says:

"The most deplorable aspect is that the navy has no aeronautical policy. Its title in the past three years has been most haphazard in character. Since 1912, when it gloried in the distinction of having been the first navy in the world to recognize the value of naval aeronautics, it has been procrastinating, until in the past two years naval aeronautics in the United States has even lost the dignity of an experiment."

"Plans were made, and publicity given to them, but at steps taken to realize them, and the nation, who has been waiting for the execution of the plans which it has approved, and which it is paying, has been given, instead, an active aeronautical organization, a series of apologetic bulletins attempting to justify what cannot be justified."

"Bureaus have been issued periodically by the navy in the past two years to justify its inactivity."

Gardner, in Letter to Taft, Riddles Daniels' Claim of Strong Navy

Beating further on the naval unpreparedness, Congressman Gardner has made public a letter addressed to President William Howard Taft in which he ridicules assertions of Secretary Daniels that the navy is a strong fighting force.

He points out that the Secretary has ignored the fact that before the House committee by Rear Admiral Pike and Commander Yates Stirling.

"I can find no word in the Secretary's letter," estimates Gardner, "which reveals the fact that his official council of advisers, the general board of the navy, has in the last few years placed our lack of naval policy in a position of inferiority to foreign nations, and that that inferiority is continuing."

"If President Garfield, of Williams College, is like the rest of us, he probably will be startled and alarmed by the statement that our navy is not our fighting ships meet modern conditions as to speed, whether or not our aircraft have kept pace with the improvements in the air fleets of other nations, and whether or not our mines, torpedoes and ammunition are up to date."

"I think you will agree with me that a definite statement on these points would be more profitable than a discussion as to whether it is a Republican administration or a Democratic administration that is most responsible for the fact that we are so deplorably behind the times."

Sees Big Market for U. S. After War Ends

Believing that the era of upbuilding in Europe after the establishment of peace will open a big market for American building material, the Department of Commerce has issued a report which is designed to aid manufacturers in preparing to meet the coming demand.

A special compilation has been issued which enumerates representative articles making up the nation's sales of construction material and articles necessary for the equipping of buildings and factories. Figures are also given showing the quality and value of exports of various kinds to foreign countries.

Exports of materials used in the building trade last year were valued at \$1,000,000,000, and the department estimates that the demand for such materials will be increased by the outbreak of war.

"The industries in some sections of the world seriously disturbed or paralyzed," the department statement says, "it is reasonable to expect the American supply of construction material will upon the termination of the war find more outlets and greater markets."

The department's compilation shows the value of last year's exports of separate building materials and gives a list of the principal markets for such material.

G. W. U. Law School Dines Tonight at Rauscher's

In commemoration of the establishment of the law department of the George Washington University fifty years ago, students, alumni, and faculty of that branch of the institution will gather tonight at Rauscher's.

Prof. Everett Fraser, dean of the law school, will preside at the banquet, and the program will include in addition to the usual speeches many student "stunts."

John W. Davis, Solicitor General of the United States, will be one of the speakers. With him upon the program will be Chief Justice Walter H. H. Wood, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and a graduate of the law school of the class of '70, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, President of the university.

William Bruce King, of the class of '80, President of the Alumni Association of the law school, and Shirley P. Jones, of the senior class, who will be speaker for the student body. An invitation has also been extended to John A. Land Pollard, of the class of '83, now attorney general of Virginia.

Baby Hangs Herself With Awning Cord

NEW YORK, May 1.—A baby fourteen months old, Marie Power, strangled to death with an awning cord, and the child's mother, Mrs. Power, were taken to the hospital this morning, and lying in a pool of blood, and trying to pull away, a weak, unconscious. When found the child was dangling by the string. A pulmonologist failed to revive the infant.

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